VOLUME VII .--- NUMBER 1061.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

EUROPE.

THE SPANISH CONSTITUTION. Madrid, May 18.—The amendment requiring

the King to be a native of Spain has been rejected. The majority of the Cortes fearing givil war, seem willing to accept a regency. THE PRENCE SINCHIONS-REPORTED REDUCTION

PARIS, May 18 .- The city was tranquil

throughout the day. LONDON, May 15 .- Reports, believed to be based on good authority, are in circulation to the effect that the French Government will soon publish a peaceful manifesto and simultaneously reduce the army.

PRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 18 .- Mr. Reverdy Johnson, in a letter declining a banquet proposed to be given to him by the authorities of Southampton, expressed his gratification at the extinction of the late apprehensions of unfriendly relations between Great Britain and the United States. THE PRENCH ELECTIONS.

Pages, May 18-P. M.-The elections in this widnity are likely to be favorable to the opposition, but the general results throughout the country are ot promising for that party. SPHECH OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA-ENCOUR-AGING CONDITION OF AFFAIRS.

VIENNA, May 15 .- The Emperor Francis Jo seph, in closing the sessions of the Reichsrath resterday, made a long and pleasant speech. He recalled the situation of Austria in 1866 compared that with the present condition of things, and traced the course of the legislation of the Reichsrath since that time. He was rejoiced at the friendly arrangements made with Hungary, and the condition of the finances andarmy. He felt that peace was indispensable to the national prosperity; and the present relations of Austria with the other powers of the world, assured him of ita continuance. He reviewed the late reforms enacted by the Reinherath, and hoped they would become the basis of harmonious and pacific relations between Church and State. In concluding he thanked all the members for their past exertions, and expressed the hope that all would ort the constitution, as Austria offered full liberty to the people of every nation, and guaranteed their right of self-government. The Emperor was often interrupted by loud and long continued cheers.

FLOODS IN LOUISIANA-BREAKS IN THE LEVEES.

New ORLEANS, May 18 .- Information has een received of a break in the grand levee in the Parish of Point Coupee, half a mile above the new work. This was a work just closed at great expense, which flooded so large a portion of West Louisians in the last two years. The break just reported, however, is said not to involve so great a danger as at the levee, some listance from the river's edge; the water at the break is only six feet deep. The break is reported to be one hundred fifty yards wide, but from the high stage of water, will be difficult, if not impossible, to close it.

The Villere crevasse, St. Bernard Parish, is abandoned as hopeless. The break is now several bandred feet wile, and of great depth. The water is sweeping uninterruptedly back

AN INDIAN FIGHT.

OMAHA, May 18 .- Seven companies of the Fifth Cavelry, under General Carr, going from Kansas to Port McPherson, encountered five hundred Cheyennes, when a fight ensued. The Indians left twenty-five warriors on the field.

The troops lost three killed and twenty-five warriomous shafts, but you must always rememvents. Kanses to Fort McPherson, encountered five -hundred Cheyennes, when a fight ensued. The Lake Creek.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

& The Cabiner, yesterday, discussed the eight

The Viceroy of Egypt has left Alexandria for an European tour. The verdict of the court-martial exculpating Dyer has been promulgated.

General Hancock has arrived at St Paul and assumed command of Dacotah.

Forty new appointments of postmasters in the West and South have been made.

Geo. Hood, the manager of the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, died yesterday.

The Judiciary and Reconstruction committees were in session at Washington yesterday.

Late Paraguayan advices indicate that Minister McMahon is held prisoner by Lopez in the

General Reynolds says that the Texas elec

tions can be held in July if ordered by the The Revenue Department has decided that

relocipede exhibitions are liable to the same

One-third of the remaining treasury clerks in Washington will be removed in a few days

to make room for new appointees. Minister Motley's instructions were dispatch-

ed to him yesterday by special messenger Nothing is known of their character. The question whether specially licensed bro

kers are liable to a tax on money deposited by customers is not yet formally decided.

A Memphis dispatch says that every train is crowded. Nearly all the delegations have arrived, representing nearly every State South

and many points North.
Clapp, the Congressional printer, is determined to carry out his views regarding apprentices and the colored printer Douglass, regardless of the action of the Printers' Union.

-The Court of Criminal Appeals in England recently set aside a verdict of murder on the following grounds: The only evidence against the prisoner was contained in the dying declarations of the wounded person, a woman, who, at the end of the account of the circumstances, said: "I have made the above statement with the fear of death before me, and with no hope 'at present' of my recovery.' The words "at present" were interlined at the deceased's request, and the court held that this fact showed that the declaration was not made in the fear of death, and therefore that the statements could not be received in evidence. The construction placed upon the words under consideration would seem to be, that though the wounded person believed herself to be in a highly critical state, yet she had not given up all hopes of recovery.

-About seven years ago two sisters-in-law, in Detroit, got into a dispute over a baking they were engaged in, and vowed never to ak to each other again. Though they have both lived together in the same house since then, eating at the same table, and engaged at work side by side, they have never once addressed a remark to each other, or in any way recognized each other's presence.

ANOTHER WORD TO THE MAYOR.

To the Hon. Gilbert Pilisbury : SIR-I am satisfied that my recent commu

nication was kindly received—as it was not in malice written-by your Honor.

Your Honor may well exclaim, "Save me from my friends," when those who claim that distinction fly to arms and atter threats of vengeance upon a quiet citizen who boldly advon against their measures.

vises you against their measures.

If anything were wanting to add emphasis to, and vouch for, the truth of my recent declarations, you must have found it in the disgraceful conduct of your Council at its last meeting. New York City has heretofore borne off the palm for rough proceedings in legislation; but since the inauguration of your government an era has begun, the like of which history scarcely furnishes a parallel.

The dignity of justice gives place to a 9 riot of ignorance, and the urbanity of a delicative and legislative body to outrageous parallelities and foul billingsgate. Your Honor's chorts to control the Council and maintam order were homorable both to your head and heart.

to control the Council and maintam order were honorable both to your head and heart.

It was an unfortunate circumstance that a posse of police was not at hand to enferce the commands of the chief magistrate of the city. You could not fail to see what taches were selected to ensoare your Honor. Knowing that honesty held court in your heart, and double-dealing would find no sympathy there, they sought to catch you with guile, which they, in part, succeeded it doing. bravely did you try to mad the error, by declaring that you would sit all night rather than pronounce that right and valid which was wrong and unjust. If your Honor had said, "I will stay here a week, or even a month, or for the entire length of my term in office," you could not have silenced them sooner, for they well knew that once fixed in purpose, you could not be moved. Imthem sooner, for they well finew that once ha-ed in purpose, yen could not be moved. Im-mediately they fell to abusing each other in the very presence of your Honor, like so many madmen, let lovae for a bolidar; but it would be folly to designate one above the other, for

"When all are mad, where all are like opprest, Who can discern one madman from the rest?" But outside the Council Chamber they even But outside the Council Chainber have vehicated enter liberties with your name, and character. They call you the 'O.d.man," by which, it-seems, they mean that you are quite imbecile, and must, therefore, be easily smoulded and covered by them.

and governed by them.

They do not scruple to say that you dare not They do not semple to say that you dare not good do contrary to the wishes of the "Loyal Learne" and the legal thunders of your late eminent connsel—sibe distinguished framer of the "bill" which secured to you the office of Mayor. They further infamously declare that you are pledged to do their will, by which they want they work they work they want they you are pledged to no their will, sy which they mean that your Honor sold or promised to themselves all the offices, perquisites, grabbag, schemes, immunities, and beeness acturally growing out of a political change in the city administration. In other words, that you were to be merely the glove on their hand, or the machine which they were to work. the machine which they were to work.

the machine which they were to work.

Now that they see the sturdiness with which you resist their advances, personal goldene is threatened against you, and to your very face it is thrown up that you are a "carpet-bag-ger," and the time is set for the presentation of articles of impeachment.

I am not atraid that you will tremble at such menaces. You are master of the airmain.

menaces. You are master of the situation, and, like the late illustrious President of the United States, can hurl defiance to all such schemes to break down your integrity, or un-

You have only to stand your ground, keep your wits and your temper; and, if closely pressed, thrnst your hand beneath the watchfob of your waiscoat, as if feeling for a Deringer, and you will quickly be relieved of the most beliligerent of your Councilmen.
You are aware, or, that among the wise clauses in our constitution is one against

duelling, so that such persons as you are com-pelled to deal with cour, impunity, and can easily escape the swift punishment which would be ap: to follow from a gentleman so high strung as yourself. Far be it from me to encourage or utter an unkind word for the practice of duelling, for since chivalry has passed from public place, it would be folly to suppose that any two persons now in power could ever be tempted to challenge or fight.

But I would be the process of the place of the p

lenge or fight.

But I would most seriously advise that you keep near you a good old fashion d horsewhip, which you can apply according to circumhaving a wholesome memory of forme would subside into obedient and obs times, would subside into obedient and obsequious lackeys at the bare sight of such an admirable instrument of civilization in your

venomous shafts, but you must always remember that dignity in power an afford to look down on rampant ignorance and foiled vice in contemptuous silence! Employ, I besech you, the valuable opportunity you now have in studying the real character of the downtrodden sons of Africa, and the ingenious methods of their white compeers, to secure their elevation and civilization. The African, you perceive, understands, even in his barbarous state, the difference between skinning and being skinned. He knows that voting is different from office holding, and that millenium means the black above the white, and that a white man in a black skin is better than a black man in a white one.

black man in a white one.

To be sure, these are vulgar notions, yet do
they exist, and have to be met by your Honor
with becoming dignity.

with becoming dignity.

However, as I said before, you are master of the situation, haying studied all sides, and holding, as you do, to honesty of purpose. If your Honor should become a martyr to the insensate rage of disappointed office-seekers, honesty will but get its usual human rewards; but in the screne repose of good deeds sent on before, you will smile at the futile hate of man and witness their everlasting discom-

Be not, therefore, moved by the efforts brought to bear against you. For "Irrita vaniloquae quid curas spicula linguæ, Latrantem curaine alta Diana canem."

Why should you regard the harmless shafts of a vain-speaking tongue; does the exalted

APRON STRINGS.

[From the Saturday Review.]

Among other classifications, the world of men and women may be divided into those who wear aprons and those who are tied to the strings thereof, those who determine the length of the tether and those who are bound to browse within its circuit, those who hold the reins and those who go bitted. All men and women are fond of power, but there is a wide difference in the way in which they use it. To men belong the grave political tyrannies at which nations revolt, and history is outraged, to women the email conventional laws framed against individual liberty by Mrs. Grundy and society; men rule with rods of iron and drive with whips of steel, women shorten the tether and tie up close to apron strings; men coerce, women forbid. In fact, the difference is just that which lies between action and negation, compulsion and restraint; [From the Saturday Review.] action and negation, compulsion and restraint; between the masculine jealousy of equality and the feminine fear of excess. If men debar wo-men from all entrance into their larger sphere, men from all entrance into their larger sphere, women try to dwarf men's lives to their own measure, and not a few hold themselves aggreeved when they tail. They think that everything which is impossible to them should be forbidden to others, and they maintain that to be a lamentable extreme which is simply in excess of their own powers. Not content with supremacy in the home which is their own undisputed domain, nor satisfied with binding on men the various rules distinguishing life in the drawing room and the oreakfast parlor, they would, if they could, carry their code outside, and sweep into its narrow net the club house and the mess table, the billiard room and the race course, and wherever else men congregate together, delivered from the bondage of feminine conventionalities. For almost all women have an uneasy feeling when their men are out of sight, enjoying themselves in their own way. They fear on all sides—both bodily harm and moral evil; and regard men's rougher sports and dear thoughts as a har regardish er wilful moral evil; and regard nen's rougher sports and freer thoughts as a hen regards her wilful ducklings when they take to the water in which she would be drowned, and leave her high and dry lamenting their danger and self-destruction. The man they love best for his manliness they would, in their loving cowardice, do their attract to make effeminate; and while

their utmost to make effeminate; and while

doring him for all that makes him bold and

strong in thought as well as in trame, would tie him up to their apron-strings, and keep him

quite the contrary; but this would be the result if they had their own way, their love being

at all times more timid than confident.

To home staying women, a brilliant husband courted by the world, and loving what courts. courted by the world, and loving what courts him, is a paintul cross to bear, however much beloved—the pain, 12 fact, being proportionate to the love. Perhaps no hie exemplifies this so much as Moore's. Poor "Bessy" suffered many things because of the looseness of the aprou-string by which her roving husband was tied, and the length of the tether which he allowed himself. Farfallone amoroso as he was, his incessant flutterings out of range and reach caused her many a sad hour: and in nappiest time of her life was when his mind had begun to fail, for then she had him all to had begun to tall, the last them and the herself, and no one came in between them—no great world swept him away to be the idol of a salon, and left her alone at home casting up ner accounts with life, and quaking at the re-sult that came out. When the brilliancy and the solt that came out. When the thrains we do do do not not that years and she tied up her dulled and faltering idea close to her side for ever after, and was happier to have him there than when he was at his to have him there than when he was at ma brightest, and a rover. Many a wife has felt the same when sickness has broken down the strong mail's power to a weakness below her own, and made her, so long the inferior, now the more powerful of the two, and the supreme. She gathers up the reins with that firm, tight hand peculiar te women, and ties him to her apron string so that he cannot estimate the service a matter of pride with her cape. It is quite a matter of pride with her that she has got bim into such good order. He obeys her so implicitly about his medicine, and going to bed early, and wrapping himself up, an avoidance of draughts and night air, that she feels all the reflected glory of one who has conjucted a hero. The Samson who used to defy the elements, and break her careful strings like bands of tow, has at last laid his head in her lap, and suffered himself to be account of the horizontal property in the lap. covered by her apron. It is worth while to have had the anx ety and loss of his illness for the sake of the submission resulting; and she generally ends by gaining a hold over him which he can never shake off again. It is piti-ful, though, to see the stronger life thus dwarfd and bornd; but women like it, and while

ed and bornd; but women like it, and while the need for it lasts men must submit. The danger is lest the habit of the apron-string should become permanent; for it is so perilously pleasant to be petted and made much of by women, that few men can resist the temptation when it offers; and many have been ruined for the remainder of their days by ao ilineas which gave them up into the keep-ing of wife and sisters—those fireside Arinidas who will coddle all the real manliness out of their finest heroes, if they are let. If this kind their finest heroes, if they are let. If this find of thing occurs at the break of life, the mezzo commino between maturity and age, it is doubly difficult to throw off; and many a man who had good years of viger and strength before him if he had kept up to the mark, sinks all at once into effect senitity because his womankind got frightened at that last small attack of has, and thought the best way to preserve him from souther was to worken him by erve him from another was to weaken him by

fall a man is to have been an only son, brought up by a tender and timid widow mother. It is easy to see at a glauce, among a growd of boys, who has been educated under exclusively femi-nine influence. The long curled shining hair. the fantastic tunic—generally a kind of hybrid between a tunic and a frock—the lavish use of embroidery, the soft pretty behaved manner, embroidery, the soft pretty behaved manner, the clean unrougheated hands, all mark the boy of whom his mother has so often wished that he had been a girl, and whom she has made as like a girl as possible. His intellectual education has been as unboylike as his daily breeding. Mothers' boys are taught to play the piano, to amuse themselves with painting, or netting, or perhaps a little woolwork in the evenings—anything to keep them quietly seated by the family table, without an outbreak of hovish restlessness or inconvenient energy: seated by the lammy facts, which an observation of boyish restlessness or juc. onvenient energy; but they are never taught to ride, to hunt, to shoct, to swim, to play at crecket, football, or billiards, unless there is a stalwart uncle about who takes the relucing a word to say about his and maists on having a word to say about his and maists on having a word to say about his and measts on having a word to say about his nephew's education. There is danger in all, and evil in some of those things; and women cannot bear that those they love should run the risk of either. Wherefore their boys are modest and virtues truly, but they are not manky and risk of either. Wherefore their boys are modest and virtneus truly, but they are not manly; and when they go out into the world, as they must sooner or later, they are either laughed at for their priggishness, or they go to the bad by the very force of reaction. The mother has allowed them to learn nothing that will be of any use to them, and they enter the great arena wholly unprapared either to fight or resist, to push their own way or to take their own part. They have been kept tied up to the apron string to the last moment, and sooner or later, they are either laughed at for their priggishness, or they go to the bad by the very force of reaction. The mother has allowed them to learn nothing that will be of any use to them, and they enter the great arena wholly unprapared either to fight or resist, to push their own way or to take their own part. They have been kept tied up to the apron string to the last moment, and only when absolutely forced by the necessity of ereats will she cut the knot and let them go free. But she holds on to the last moment, and learning, she often goes with her darling, and Even when the time comes for college life and learning, she often goes with her darling, and takes lodging in the town, that she may be near at hand to watch over his health and morals, and continue her careful labors for his destruction. The chances are that a youth so brought up never becomes a real man, or worth his salt anyhow. He is a prig if he is good, a debauchee of the worst kind if he kicks over the traces at all. He is more likely the first, carrying the mark of the apron string round his wrist for life. Like a tame falcon used to the hood, and the perch, and the lure home, no matter what the temptation of the quarry afield, te is essentially a domestic man, at afield, i.e is essentially a domestic man, at ease only in the society of women; a fussy man, a small man, delicate in health, and with man, a small man, delicate in health, and with a dread of strong measures, physical political or mental; a crotchety man, and given to passing quickeries, but not a man fit for man's society, or for man's work. When there are many boys, instead of only one, in a widow's family, the opposite of all this is the case. As soon as they have escaped from all control whatsoever; and if one wants to realize a puerile pandemonium of dirt, discomfort, noise, and general disorganization, the best place in the world is the household of a feeble spirited mother of many sons, where there is no controling masculine influence.

Daughters, who are naturally and necessarily tied up to the mother's apren strings, suffer

Daughters, who are naturally and necessarily tied up to the mother's apren strings, suffer occasionally from too tight a strain; though certainly it is not the fault of the present day that girls are too closely fettered, too homestrying, or subdued. Still, every now and then one comes across a matron who has crushed all individuality out of her family, and whose grown-up daughters are still children to her in go-carts and leading-strings. They may be the least attractive of their sex, but a mother of this kind has one fixed delusion respecting them—namely, that the world is full of wolves eager to devour her lambs, and that they are only safe when close to her maternal apron and browsing within an inch of the tether stake. These are the girls who become hopestake. These are the girls who become hope-less old maids. Men have an instinctive dread of the maternal apron string. They do not want to marry a mother as well as a wife, and to live under a double dominion and redupli-cate opposition. It is all very well to say that a girl so brought up is broken in already, and therefore more likely to make a good wife than many others, seeing that it is only a transfer of obedience. They may do for slaves who cannot be other than slaves whoever is the cannot be other than slaves whoever is the master; but it does not do for women who see their friends freer than themselves, and who might, if fate had so ordered, been free too. The chances here are, as with the mothers' boys—that the girls keep too close to the apronstring during her spinsterhood, goes all abroad as soon as she gots on the free ground of matrimony, and leas her there, you may be licease. rimony, and lets her liberty run into liceste. Or she keeps her old allegiance to her mother intact, and her husband is never more than the younger branch at best. Most likely he is a usurper, whom it is her duty to disobey in favor of the rightful ruler when they chance to

-The more advanced advocates of women's rights have boldly fixed their ambitious gaze on the Presidency. Rev. Mr. Beecher said at the "Equal Rights" meeting that a woman may make as good a President as any of the last five or six who ruled in the White House. The thing is going beyond laughter very evidently. That respect for female chiefs is an old characteristic of the Teutonic races, and it still exists in spite of the Latin influences. If the English have a Queen, why may we not have a lady President? The old ages of stal-wart limbs and brute force are gone; and if Congress is to take matters into its own hands for the future, perhaps a woman may do as well in the White House as a conquering

-Little Frank was taught he was made of dust. As he stood by the window watching the dust as the wind was whirling it in eddies, he exclaimed, seriously, "Ma, I thought the dust looked as though there was going to be there till he became as soft and narrow as the exclaimed, seriously themselves. Not that they would wish to do dust looked as though another little boy made."

FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.

The Rumored Negotiations for a Tripl Alllance-President Grant in favor of a War-Canada and San Domingo-

A Washington letter, of the 16th inst., to the Baltimore Gazette, says:

The report of the triple alliance is regarded by the Cabinet as a stock jobbing report. General Graat himself would be rather pleased with the idea, for it is very evident that he is in favor of a war. He is convened that in case of hostilities England would lose Canada and have its compared destroyed. Some of and have its commerce destroyed. Some of the members of the Cabinet are anxious to the members of the Caomet are annous to know what part the Southern leaders would take in case of a rupture. There is a decided movement on feot for the annexation of St. Domingo. Contracts have recently been en-tered into for a line of steamers running from tered into for a line of steamers running from New York to Samana Bay. An effort is being made to run a railroad through the richest part of the island, and it is expected that du-ring the year there will be considerable white immigration. Baez, it is said, rather fevers the project. He is a mulatto, educated in France, and is desirous of more intimate association with whites. His great ambition is to come to with whites. His great ambition is to come to Washington as United States senator from the

Instructions of Mr. Motley-Changing

A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes on the 16th instant :

Secretary Fish yesterday informed a leading member of the Foreign Affairs Committee that the instructions to Minister Motley were about completed. It appears that in the discussion in the Cabinet meeting, last Friday, respecting these instructions, the reported triple European alliance was alluded to Office. respecting these instructions, the reported triple European alliance was alluded to. Of course, as there is no official notification of such alliance, there is for the present to be no change in the determination of the government touching this question.

So far as concerns the reported alliance, it

so far as concerns the toperted smarter, it has been given out that the instructions would be based upon points made in Mr. Sunner's speech, but it is known that Secretary Fish is opposed to taking such bold ground. There is assurance that our minister will be very litthe restrained at the outset in his actions, and goes to England somewhat as did Reverdy Johnson, with general instructions only, and

An order will shortly be issued by the Secre-An order will shortly be issued by the Secretary of the Navy changing the names of a large number of ships in the navy. Under the law of Congress, the Secretary was required to name all vessels of the first-class after the States, the second-class after the leading of ties or rivers in the Union, and the third-class was left to his taste and discretion. Secretary Welles, it is alleged, disregarded the law and welles, it is sainted, introduced the tar and named the vessels as suited him and the department. In reorganizing affairs the new Secretary has decided to carry out the law of Congress, and accordingly a large number of the names of vessels will be changed.

President Grant stated some ten days ago that there would be no appointment made to

that there would be no appointment made to the Spanish mission for some weeks, as Minis the Spanish mission for some weeks, as minister Hale's resignation did not take effect until the first of July. No new minister will be sent out there until after that time. The st tement, therefore, that General Sickles was shortly to be commissioned must be prema-

The Alleged Tripartite Negotiations Again--Washington Ufficials Troubled About the Matter-The Monroe Doc. trine So-called-Its Purpose and Mean ing.

Another Washington d'spatch says:

The New York Tribune's remark of yesterday that there is no good reason to do that there is no good reason to do the truthfulness of the recent famous dispatch from knowledge, has exceed some discussion here. It is argued by some that the United States must lower its tone, and that such humilation must vastly affect the popularity of the dominant faction. Such is the legitimate effect of going off half-cocked, under the ignition of Support's extravagant relating and

tion of Summer's extravagant rhotoric and Chandler's braggadocia. In truth, the whole course of the Senate, and was inserted in consequence of the alarming doctrine of the right of "intervention" in the af-fairs of individual nations and their appendages, fars of individual nations and their appendages, promulged by the combined absolute governments of Europe, known as the "Holy Alliance." The invasion of Spain by France in 1823 to prevent the establishment of a constitutional government, to which King Ferdinand had consented, and to which there was little or no oppositions of the applications of the applications of the property of the applications. tion in Spaio, was an example of the applica-tion of the pernicious principles asserted by these despots. Mr. Monroe, in the message referred to, protested against this doctrine bereferred to, protested against this doctrine being applied to America, and declared that any attempt on the part of European powers to extend the system of "national interference" for the purpose of controlling in any manner the governments of this hemisphere, "which had established their independence," would be considered as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States.

This is all there is of the Monroe doctrine, and it will be perceived that the absurd conduct of themrees as a body, for the past few

duct of Congress, as a body, for the past lew years, and the recent nonsensical speeches of its individual members, have notionly placed this government in direct antagonism to the principles thus avowed in 1825, but given the governments of France, England and Spain the high stand-point of maintaining those principles against their threatened violation on principles against their threatened violation on our part. A time may come, and doubtless will, when it will suit the interests and senti-ments of all parties, that the present colonies of European powers on this continent shall either torm themselves into separate republics or become absorbed in this; but the policy (if such it can be called) inaugurated by the Radicals, and in the process of being carried out by force, must, in the nature of things, immeasurable, with the process of th ably postpone it.

THE FREEDMEN'S BURBAU.

Its Condition, Organization and Operations Under the New Order of Things.

A Washington correspondent of the Boston Advertiser sends to that paper the following account of the present condition and organization of that famous institution, the Freedmen's

The Howard University buildings are admi-The Howard University buildings are admirably situated on the hill north of the city, and the view from the front entrance of the main building is as fine a one as you can get about Washington. The Freedmen's Bureau now has its headquarters up there. General Howard will probably remain in charge of it all summer, though there was a deal of talk some weeks are about sending him off to other. summer, though there was a dear or take some weeks ago about sending him off to other duty. He still retains General E. Whittles y as adjutant, General Balloch as disbursing officer, General H. M. Whittlesoy as quarter-

as adjutant, General Balloch as dissolusing officer, General H. M. Whittlesoy as quartermaster, and General Sewall as inspector.

There has lately been a thorough reorganization of the bureau forces. The position of assistant commissioner has been abolished, and there are now none of this class of officers anywhere. The position of State disbursing officer has also been discontinued, and the finances are now entirely managed by General Balloch. The office of quartermaster is soon to be closed; and in fact General Whittlesey and his four clerks are now doing nothing but settling up the old business. Of all there was in the bureau a couple of years ago, there remain only the educational and bounty claims divisions. The establishment no longer administers the criminal laws, no longer deals in corn and bacon and other supplies, no longer furnish as transportation for refugees and freedmen. Its whole duty now is to aid the cause of popular education in the South, and to assist colored soldiers and their heirs in collecting the bounties promised by government during the war.

ing the war. There is one superintendent of education in There is one superintendent of catacator in each of the Southern States, and cach superintendent has one clerk only. The superintendents, as designated in the order just issued, are as follows: H. M. Maniy, Richmond, Virginia; H. C. Vogell, Raleigh, North Carolina; Major Hotace Neide, Columbia, South Castreet, New York.

rolins; Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Gile, Jac's-sonville, Florida; Colonel J. R. Lewis, Atlar As,

sonville, Florida; Colonel J. R. Lewis, Atlar ata, Georgia; Colonel Edwin Beecher, Montgom ery, Alabama; H. R. Pease, Jackson, Mississ ippi; E. W. Mason, New Orleans, Louisiana; J. seeph Welch, Anstin, Texas; W. W. Colby, Little, Rock, Arkansas; Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Compton, Nashville, Tenne-see; Colonel B. P. Runkle, Louisville, Kentucky, and John Kimpall, Washington, for the District of; Columbia, Maryland, Delaware, and West Virginia. Such of these gentlem in as are in the army draw their regular army pay; the civilians are paid out of the bureau funcis; the compensation ranges from \$1200 to \$2100 yearly. No superintendent can employ more than one clerk; and each official is expected to give his whole time to the educational work.

The bureau can aid schools in only one way—by putting ap, or assisting to put up and re-

The bureau can aid schools in only one way—by putting up, or assisting to put up and repair, school buildings; it has no funds wherewith to pay teachers. It is entering on a new policy; heretolore it has mos'rly aided schools and academies in towns and cities; hereafter it will endeaver to do more work in the country and small villages. The new instructions, issued a day or two ago, specially enjoin superintendents to labor in this direction.

July there must be full semi-annual reports to the commissioner. The spring reports abow the commissioner. The spring reports show an improved feeling everywhere—in most localities the residents know that General Grant is now in the Whitel louse, and that the ballot cannot be taken away from the black man. The appointment of some colored per-sons to office is mentioned as one of the agen-cies working toward the enlightenment of the

whites.

The boroty division of the bureau is in charge of Mr. Drew, under whom are fourteen clerks. There is a deal more labor here than persons commonly suppose. The bureau must keep up a constant fight with thieves and sharpers, and, at the leas, it is probable that the rescale manage to cheat many of the no-groes out of a considerable portion of ther dues. The situation in this regard is worse in dues. The situation in this regard is worse in Kentucky and Tennessee than in any other

An average of about \$250 000 per month is paid over to claimants. A complete history of every claim is kept, and the books seemed to me models of neatness and orderly arrangement. So far as is practicable, the money goes to claimants through the Freedmen's Savings Banks of the South—the officers of which insulutions are presumed to be generally acquainted with the negroes in their respective localities. Two or three bounty agents are

quanted with the negroes in their respective localities. Two or three bounty agents are, however, kept on duty in each State—all these are detailed army officers. The number of this class of officials is being reduced as fast as possible.

The bureau is selling off its property wherever it can find purchasers. It has control of the Arkington estate on the opposite side of the river from Washington; it was bought in by the government at a tax sale, and that portion not occupied by the soldiers' cemetery is tion not occupied by the soldiers' cemetery is tion not accupied by the soldiers' commetery is related out to colored persons, some of whom have nice little farms. Most of the buildings in this city at one time held by the bureau have been transferred to the quartermaster's department. There is considerable property at Macon and Augusta, as well as some in Texas and South Carolina, of which the commissioner is octangible in charge—it cannot missioner is ostenaibly in charge—it cannot yet be sold because of disputes about the gov-ernment title. Many thousand acres of aban-doned land were once on the books of the bureau, but this is given up as fast as its owners come forward and establish their titles.

## Special Motices.

STIHE NEATEST, THE QUICKEST AND THE CHEAPEST.—THE NEWS JOB OFFICE, No. 149 EAST BAY, having replenished its Steck with a new and large assortment of material of the finest quality and latest styles, is prepared to execute, at the shoriest notice and in the best manner, JOB PRINTING of every description.

Call and examine the scale of prices before giving your orders elsewhere.

WERGNE'S ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS .- A BRANCH OF DR. VERGNE'S (OF NEW YORK) Electro-Chemical Baths is now established and in daily operation in Meeting, one door above who has a private room for the especial accommods tion of those who wish to be treated by the Medi cated Baths, which are celebrated for the cure of all diseases produced by the too liberal use of Mercury in any of its forms; also Rheumatism, scute and chronic; Gout, Lead Poisoning in any form, Nervous Affections, Debility, and Chronic Diseases gener-

direct from the discoverer, Dr. V., which embra many recent and useful hints.

May 3 \*\* A SUPPLY OF CHOICE NEW ORANGE COUNTY BUTTER. Fulton Market Beef, in half WM. S. CORWIN & CO. and quarter barrels.

AT CREDITORS' NOTICE. -ALL PERSONS debted to Mr. GEORGE H. GRUBER are requested to make payments to either Mr. GEORGE H. GRUBER, or to Mr. G. W. GRUBER, (to be found at Messrs. CORWIN'S STORE, KING-STREET,) during the month. After the first of June, all indebtednes unpaid will be placed into the hands of a Magistrate in order to wind up the affairs as speedily as possible. H. GRRDTS & CO...

Agents for Creditors. SAVINGS DEPARTMENT SOUTH CAROLINA LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY .- FO the accommodation of the industrial classes, an ffice in HASEL-STREET, in the rear of "Hayden's store" will be opened for the receipt of deposits on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS of each week, between the hours of Seven and Nine o'clock P. M commencing on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 12th instant. Deposits, &c., also daily during the ordinary banking hours, at the main office, Broad-street.

THOS. R. WARING, PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE .-- A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subects : How to Live and What to Live for ; Youth Maturity and Old Age ; Manhood generally reviewed ; the Cause of Indigestion ; Flatul-nce and Neryous Diseases accounted for ; Marriage Philosoph cally Considered, &c. These Lectures will be for warded on receipt of four stamps, by addressing SECRETARY BALTIMORE MUSEUM OF ANATO

MY, No. 74 West Baltimore-street, Baltimore, Md.

April 19

A HOUSEHOLD ELIXIR ADAPTED TO ALL CLIMATES.—It would be a happy thing for the world if all the excitants at present used in the practice of medicine could be swept out of exist-ence, and HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS substituted in their place. There is a probability, too, that this desirable substitution may one day be nccomplished. Certain it is, that the GREAT VEGE-TABLE TONIC is gradually displacing them, and that the confidence of the people in its sanitary and saving properties increases with every passing year. Figures that caunot lie" show this to be the fact. No medic nal preparation enjoys the like popularity among all classes and conditions, in every section of the country. As an appetizer, a general invigorant, a remedy for indigestion, a cure for intermittent and remittent fevers, a centle cathartic, a specific for flatulency and sour stomuch, a gentle diuretic, a nervine, a blood depurent, a special for sick headache, a mild anodyne, and, above all, as a PROTEC-TION AGAINST EPIDEMICS, it is unquestionably the STANDARD MEDICINE of the whole United States. In the towns and cities it is literally a HOUSEHOLD STA-PLE. Mothers believe in it. They find it a "present help in time of trouble,"-a safe and pleasant rem edy for the various ailments to which their sex is exclusively subject. Men believe in it, because it refreshes and invigorates the body and the mind, and tones both without exciting either. May 15

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE,-THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful black or brown. cold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wik Factory, No. — Bond. B. K. NEUFVILLE. 1yr

Married.

LUNNING—BBOWN.—In Paterson. N. J., May 13, 1889, at the residence of J. E. DUNNING, by Rev. W. W. HOLLOWAY, Mr. EDWARD & DUNNING, of Sloatsburg, N. Y., to Miss EMILIE STONE, eldest daughter of the late B. H. Brown, of this city. No

Juneral Motices.

The Friends and Acquaintances of Mrs. CAROLINE BURKE, and of Mrs. DUNN and family, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral Services of the former at her residence, No. 48 Calhoun-street, at Three o'clock THIS AFTERNOON, without further invitation.

Special Motices. LAGERBEER AT \$225 PER DOZEN, OR

\$4.50 per case. Champagne Cider in glass—quaris and pints. A new supply received this week. Also, s superior article of FRENCE CLARET on draught. WM. S. CORWIN & CO., No 275 King-street. NOTICE.-THE UNDERSIGNED

naving been appointed COMMISSIONERS for receiving SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE CAPITAL SLOCE OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA CENTRAL RAIL ROAD, resp ctfully give notice that the Books will be opened THIS DAY at the office of A. J. WHITE & SON, East Bay, and will be kept open for thirty days thereafter. In conformity with the charter, TWO DOLLARS will be required on every share of ONE HUNDRED DOLLAR, subscribel for.

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JA., M. CARSON,
A. F. BAVENEL.

Commissioners of
South Carolina
Central Railroad.

OFFICE FOR DEPOSIT OF SAVINGS. SOUTH CAROLINA LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company will RECEIVE DEPOSITS on and after 1st May, under the Rules, which may be had at the Office, No. 19 Broad-street. For the present th hours for receiving deposits will be from Nine A. M. to Two P. M. Should the business warrant the opening of an office at some more central point, and at more convenient hours for the industrial classes, provision will be made accordingly. Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

THOS. R. WARING. fmwlmo

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EXCURSIONS! EXCURSIONS!

THE FINE FANT SAILING YACHT
ELLA ANNA, the O's mpion of the South,
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trips, thus affording an opportunity;
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For passage, apply to the Captain on Union Wharf. Imo May 15 EXCURSIONS AROUND THE HARBOR. THE FINE, FAST SAILING AND COMFORTABLY appointed Yacht RLRANOR
will resume her trips to historic points in
the harbor, and will leave Government
Wharfdaily at Ten A. M. and Four P. M.
For Passage apply to TROMAS YOUNG,
Decemoer 18
Captala, on board.

BALTIMORE AND CHARLESTON THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE are appointed to sail on the following the month of May:

FALCON, Captain Honsey, May 21st, at 2 o'clock

SEA GULL, Captain Durron, May 25th, at 8 o'clock MABYLAND, Captain Johnson, May 29th, at 10 o'clook A. M.

AT Through Bills Lading signed for all classes of Freight to Boston, thilladle, PRIA, Wilking-ION, DEL., VASHINGTON CITY, and the NORTH-

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REGULAR EVERY THURSDAY.

THE STEAMSHIP PROMETHECS, Captain Gray, will leave North Atlanne Whart, on Thursday, May 20.

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May 17

North Atlantic Wharf. FOR NEW YORK. REGULAR LINE KVERY WEDNESDAY,

THE SIDEWHEEL STEAMSHIP
MAGNOLIA, Captain Chowell, will
laws Vandethorat's Wharf, on WebMEDAY, May 19, 1889, at 12 o'clock M.
May 13
RAVENEL & CO., Agents.

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STRAMERS OF THE ABOVE line leave Pier No. 42, North River, foot of Canal-street, New York, at 12 of every month (except when these dates fall en Sunday, then the Saturday preceding).

Departure of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific and Central American ports. Those of 1st touch at Mauzanillo. Departure of 11th of each month connects with one new steam line from Panama to Australia and 1 W Zealand.

New Zesland.

Steamship GREAT BEPUBLIC leaves San Francisto for China and Japan July 3, 1869.

No California steamers touch at Havana, but go
lirect from New York to Aspinwall. direct from New York to Aspinwall.
One hundred pounds beggage free to each adult,
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March 12 lyr F. B. BABY, Agent,
EXCURSION TRIP TO ST. AUGUSTINE,

THE STEAMER CITY POINT,
make an Excursion Trip to St Augustine, leaving
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She will touch at Savannah, Fernandina, Jacksonville and Palatka, and will remain at St. Augustine
the day dring excursionists ample times

nearly a whole day, giving excursionists ample time to visit points of interest about the city. Tickets for the round trip, \$20. Meals and State-rooms, &c., included.

rooms, &c., included.
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ON AND AFTER MAY 18T PASSAGES REDUCED. To Savannah .... \$5. To Beaufort .... \$4. THE STEAMER PILOT BOY, GAPTAIN FERN PECK, will leave Accommodation Wharfevery Monday and Thursday Morkeing at 8 o'clock.
Returning will leave Savanush every Tursday and
FRIDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock.
JOHN FERGUSON,
April 29
Accommodation Wharf.

FOR SAVANNAH. THE STEAMER DIGTATOR, CAPTAIN W. T. MONELT, will sail om Charleston for Savannah on Saturday Eva-

ING, at 9 o'clock. RETURNING. Will leave Savannah for Charleston on SUNDAY

For Freight or Passage, apply to April 29 J. D. AIKEN & CO., Agents. FOR PALATKA, FLORIDA,

VIA SAVANNAH, FEBNANDINA AND JACKSONVILLE.

THE FIRST-CASS STEAMER

DICTATOR, Captain WM. T. MONELTT, will sell from Obarleston every Fuerday Evening,
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The first-class Steamer CITY FOINT, Captain Gro.
E. McCMILLAN will sell from Charleston every Friday Evening, at Nine o'clock, for above points.

Connecting with the Central Railroad at Savannah
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Railroad at Fernandina for Cedar Keys, at which
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November 21

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OTTO SONNTAG, DYER AND SCOURER,

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ed and Washed with greatest dispatch, April 3